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IN THE CLAIMS

Amended claims

1. (Currently Amended) A polymer dispersion comprising water, and at least 60% by weight, of the dispersion, of an organic polymer containing at least one terminal group of general the formula [[I]]



in which A is CH₂ or is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkylene radical having from 2 to about 12 carbon atoms or is an arylene radical having from about 6 to about 18 carbon atoms or an arylenealkylene radical having from about 7 to about 19 carbon atoms, Z is CH₃, O-CH₃ or is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl radical or alkoxy radical having from 2 to about 12 carbon atoms, and n is 0, 1 or 2, or a condensation product of at least two groups of the general formula I and an emulsifying agent.

Claims 2-11 (Cancelled)

12. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion as claimed in claim 1, wherein the organic polymer comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of polyurethanes, polyesters, polyamides, polyethers, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, polystyrenes, polybutadienes, polyethylenes, polyvinyl esters, ethylene/α-olefin copolymers, styrene/butadiene copolymers and ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymers, and mixtures of two or more thereof.
13. (Currently Amended) A polymer dispersion comprising (a) water, (b) at least one

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first organic polymer which is free from ionic groups and contains at least one terminal group of the general formula [[I]]



in which A is CH_2 or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkylene radical having from 2 to about 12 C atoms or is an arylene radical having from about 6 to about 18 C atoms or an arylenealkylene radical having from about 7 to about 19 C atoms, Z is CH_3 , $O-CH_3$ or is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl radical or alkoxy radical having from 2 to about 12 C atoms, and n is 0, 1 or 2, or a condensation product of at least two groups of general the formula I, and (c) at least one further organic polymer, and (d) an emulsifying agent wherein the first polymer and the at least one further polymer comprise at least 60% by weight of the dispersion.

14. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion as claimed in claim 13, wherein the first organic polymer comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of polyurethanes, polyesters, polyamides, polyethers, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, polystyrenes, polybutadienes, polyethylenes, polyvinyl esters, ethylene/ α -olefin copolymers, styrene/butadiene copolymers and ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymers.
15. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion as claimed in claim 13 wherein said at least one further organic polymer comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of polyurethanes, polyamides, polyethers, polyesters, polyvinyl esters, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, and styrene/butadiene copolymers.

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16. (Cancelled)
17. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing a polymer dispersion, said process comprising: dispersing in water at least one organic polymer containing at least one terminal group of the general formula $[(I)]$



in which A is CH_2 or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkylene radical having from 2 to about 12 C atoms or is an arylene radical having from about 6 to about 18 C atoms or an arylenealkylene radical having from about 7 to about 19 C atoms, Z is CH_3 , $O-CH_3$ or is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl radical or alkoxy radical having from 2 to about 12 C atoms, and n is 0, 1 or 2, or a condensation product of at least two groups of general the formula I during or after preparation of said at least one organic polymer.

18. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion of claim 1 wherein said at least one organic polymer contains no water-dissociable groups.
19. (Currently Amended) The polymer dispersion of claim 1 wherein said at least one organic polymer is a polyurethane prepared by a method comprising:
(a) reacting at least one polyisocyanate, at least one polyol, and at least one alkoxy silane of general the formula $[(II)]$



wherein X is a radical containing at least one isocyanate-reactive functional group, R is CH_3 or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl radical having from 2 to about 12 C atoms and A, Z, and n have the same meaning as in

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general formula I to form a polymer having at least one terminal alkoxy silane group, and

(b) hydrolyzing the alkoxy silane group.

20. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion of claim 19 wherein at least one chain extender is additionally used to prepare said polyurethane.
21. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion of claim 19 wherein said at least one polyisocyanate is a diisocyanate.
22. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion of claim 19 wherein said at least one polyisocyanate is an aliphatic diisocyanate.
23. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion of claim 19 wherein said at least one polyol is a polyether polyol which is an alkoxylation product of a difunctional or trifunctional alcohol.
24. (Currently Amended) The polymer dispersion of claim 19 wherein said at least one polyol is selected from the group consisting of polyether polyols, polyester polyols, polyetherester polyols, polyalkylene diols, polycarbonates, polyacetates polyacetals, and mixtures thereof.
25. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion of claim 19 wherein said at least one polyol is an OH- terminated, linear polyol having an average molecular weight of from about 2000 to about 30,000.
26. (Currently Amended) The polymer dispersion of claim 1 additionally comprising at least one emulsifier having an acid pH.
27. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion of claim 1 additionally comprising

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at least one additive selected from the group consisting of stabilizers, defoamers, antioxidants, light stabilizers, pigment dispersants, fillers, adhesion promoters, resins, waxes, tackifiers, pH regulators, plasticizers, dyes, and microbiocides.

28. (Previously Presented) A method of bonding a first material to a second material, said method comprising using the polymer dispersion of claim 1 as an adhesive for said bonding.
29. (Previously Presented) An adhesive stick comprising the polymer dispersion of claim 1 and at least one thickener.
30. (Previously Presented) A method of coating a material, said method comprising coating said material with the polymer dispersion of claim 1.
31. (Previously Presented) A method of sealing a surface, said method comprising sealing said surface with the polymer dispersion of claim 1.
32. (Previously Presented) A method of producing a molding having a three-dimensional form, said method comprising molding the polymer dispersion of claim 1.
33. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion of claim 1, wherein said organic polymer comprises a silane-terminated polyether.
34. (Currently Amended) The polymer dispersion of claim 1, wherein said organic polymer, before dispersion in water, comprises a silane-terminated polyether prepared by reacting a polyether polyol with an alkoxysilane compound.
35. (Currently Amended) The polymer dispersion of claim 34 wherein said alkoxysilane compound has general the formula [[III]]

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wherein Y is a radical containing at least one OH-reactive functional group, R is CH₃ or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl radical having from 2 to about 12 C atoms and A, Z, and n are as defined in general formula (I).

36. (Previously Presented) The polymer dispersion of claim 35 wherein Y is selected from the group consisting of NCO, halide, oxirane, acid anhydride, and acid halide.
37. (Currently Amended) A polymer dispersion prepared by dispersing in water at least one organic polymer containing at least one terminal group of the general formula [[I]]



In which A is CH₂ or a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkylene radical having from about 2 to about 12 C atoms or is an arylene radical having from about 6 to about 18 C atoms or an arylenealkylene radical having from about 7 to about 19 C atoms, Z is CH₃, O-CH₃ or is a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl radical or alkoxy radical having from about 2 to 12 C atoms, and n is 0, 1 or 2, or a condensation product of at least two groups of general the formula I during or after preparation of said at least one organic polymer.

38. (Currently Amended) The polymer dispersion of claim 37 wherein said at least one organic polymer bears one or more terminal alkoxyssilyl groups prior to being dispersed in water.